WAR WAGED.

Sabbatarianism Versus Sunday Music and Rhine Wine.

PAUL FALK'S FIGHT.

An Extravaganza of Methodism and Morality at the Essex Market Police Court.

The Case Against the Proprietor of the Tiv.i Garden Dismissed.

The quiet dulness which usually reigns in the precincts of Essex Market Court was yesterday morning varied—not unexpectedly—by the hearing In examination of the cause offebre of The Metho dists of the Seventh Street Church vs. Paul Falk at an early hour, when the hard benches of the area of justice were, as ever, crowded by the friends of the prisoners who had been arrested by the watch of Monday evening. But a different sort of spectators soon began to be visible, and formed a background of faces and forms wherever there was room to stand. When Justice Shandley, with his usual keen and quick perception of had dismissed the motley and ragged array of pris oners-some to their homes and others to the penance of their sins-the Court began to be less thronged, although very few of the curious and un-fortunate who had taken their stations for a different reason were willing to depart so suddenly. The rumor of sensation entired their native appreciation of the startling and humorous, and with few exceptions they remained, and at ten o'clock the scene was animate with envious eyes strained to the highest pitch of eagerness, and multitudinous necks stretched to survey all the paraphernalia of of the hour a bustle occurred in the outskirts of th audience near the door and way was made through the crowd for the entry of several persons. Mr. Paul Falk looked as if his hair had been freshly cut and his mustaches carefully trimmed. He, too, made a deep impression, especially upon his rotund and jovial-faced countrymen, who stood or Bat in the first places and nodded at him with coll.

ident and appreciative smiles.

There was silence in the Court. With clear and There was silence in the Court. With clear and firm voice the Sergeant called the case of The Seventh Street Methodist Church vs. Falk, and expectation reached its highest, and was shortly to be gratified. Boldly and with manly front the injured Paul, who had passed one night in a dungeon, stepped forward, and at the same time the counsel for the prosecution, who had previously arrived, in feverish anxiety to wage battle with every advantage that would be afforded by promptitude of attack. The scene was eminently ludicrous. Judge Shandley sat with the stoictsm of a sphynx listening to the story of the chief witness of the prosecution, a man named Hill, who had, as appears by the evidence, so unsuccessfully attempted to perform the part of a spy. It was very inny when Counsel Howe pressed the witness to say whether he had ever got drunk on Rhine wine, and when Mr. Quackenbos objected to the word drunk, standing before the bench with a puritanical expression which was very fit and becoming. He was attired in simple black; a broad while cravat adorned his throat and relieved the outlines of his chin, and his hands, gloved in black, were folded calmly across his noble breast. Howe retorted that it was a good old Saxon word, whereupon Justice Shandley admitted the question, and the witness answered, with little reluctance, that he had drunk in Paul Falk's garden. Mr. Howe's previous silusion to the Lord's Prayer, from which he quoted with the most touching feeling, was undoubtedly what strengthened Justice Shandley's conviction regarding the case and 4hrew the light of truth upon the course which efficiency as a judge of the liquor which he had drunk in Paul Falk's garden. Mr. Howe's previous silusion to the Lord's Prayer, from which he quoted with the most touching feeling, was undoubtedly what strengthened Justice Shaudley's conviction regarding the case and 4hrew the light of truth upon the course which efficiency as a judge of the liquor which he had drunk in Paul Falk's specific proposed to the country of the c arm voice the Sergeant called the case of The Sev-

was raul raik, rescued from a dungoon.
The first witness, Darwin E. Hill, said that he resided in 22 Seventh street. Mr. Howe, with playful abruptness, asked him:—
"Who requested you to make this complaint?"
'I came at my own request."
Counsel—Will you swear that no one prompted you?

you?

Witness—It was talked over by several gentlemen; but the Rev. Mr. Parker and Mr. Clinch were the only ones that I remember.

Counsel—Did Dr. Parker ask you to go there and tran Mr. Falk y. (An objection was usade to the

Counsel—Did Dr. Perker ask you to go there and trap Mr. Falk? (An objection was made to the word "trap," but it was admitted).
Witness—The pian was my own.
Counsel—Then you went there to play the part of a spy on your own responsibility?
Counsel for the Methodists in Seventh street—I object to the word spy.
Justice Shandley—We will admit it.
Witness—I will not answer such a question.
Mr. Howe, with solemnity, asked—On what ground do you decline to answer? On the ground that it will tend to degrade you?
Witness—No, sir.

Counsel-You knew that you went there to be an

former?
Witness—No, sir.
Gounsel—Did you not say while in Paul Faik's on anday night that it was a gross outrage?
This question was objected to and excluded.
Counsel then asked—Did you have any conversa-

Counset then asked—but say?
Witness—Tes.
Counsel—What did you say?
Witness—I asked for Rhine wine, but they said

Witness—I asked for Rhine wine, but they said they had nothing but German cider.

Counsel—Did you ever get drunk on Rhine wine?

Mr. Quackenbos here stepped up before the bench with an expression of hely anger and demanded by what right the counsel for the defence presumed to use such a word towards a gentleman and an honored member of the Church.

Counsel—It is a good Saxon word, Judge—I think it will have to be admitted; it is a word that is used every day in the Police Courts.

Witness—I have got drunk on it twice or three times.

witness—I have got drunk on it twice or three times.

Counsel (with a confidential look)—That was good Rhine wine, wasn't it?
Witness—Yes; much stronger than what I drank in Falk's garden the other night.
Counsel—Do you know of what the liquid you drank in Paul Falk's was composed, which the waiter called German cider?
Witness—I do not.

Mr. Howe here turned to the counsel for the prosecution, and, with a triumplant wave of the hand, said, "Mr. Quackenbos, here is your witness," and quietly retired from his former position, laughingly remarking, "We have had enough out of him."

The witness was re-examined by Mr. Quacken-bos, who elicited little which was favorable to his case.

Mr. Howe then continued, and the witness testified that he had also tasted in Falk's Garden, on Sunday evening, some champagne which a party of gentlemen were drinking at a table pexy him;

they were remarking about the poor quality of the wine, and Mr. Hill, leaning over in his chair, said, in an insinuating tone of voice, "I would like to taste of that wine;" a glass was at once offered him, which he succeeded in emptying; he had drank champagne before, but he could not swear more positively that this was champagne than he would in regard to the identity of what he supposed to be Rhine wine. posed to be Rhine wine.

Mr. Howe expressed a few appropriate sentiments in regard to the consistency of conduct which it was the duty of a Church member to dis-

which it was the duty of a Church member to display.

Mr. Quackenbos—The witness, Your Honor, is not a member of the Seventh street church.

Mr. Howe—Did you think that the liquor which you drank was Rhine wine?

The question was objected to, but the witness admitted the uncertainty of his belief.

Mr. Howe—Yet is your complaint you swere positively you drank Rhine wine?

The counsel here produced five or six long-necked bottles, all of which were full of some inquid, which he said was of the same kind as had been drunk by Mr. Hill on Sunday night. Mr. Fask then made use of the following ridenious expression, the absurdity of which provoked a roar of laughter:—

"I veel summest dees vot is in dese pottles to de reporthers, at I dink dey are de pealt shudges." The counsel for the complainant (of course with no suspicion of self-shness attaching to his conduct uttered an emphatic obsection to the above proposition and hurriedly called his next witness, who was a Mr. Frederick Pfuger, of No ep Second avenue. He said that on Sanday night he met Mr. Hill as he was passing out of Faul Faix's garden, and at his solicitation he increed back and together. who was a Mr. Frederic's Pfuger, of No 59 Second avenue. He said that on Sunday night he met Mr. Hill as he was passing out of Paul Fair's garden, and at his solicitation he turned back and together they seated themselves at a table. Mr. Hill asked for a sherry cobbler, but was told that they sold none on Sundays. He then asked for port wine and received the same response. In deaperation he then called for Rhine wine; the water-cald, "We sell German cider, which is the same as Rhine wine," The winness (Mr. Pfuger) said that he thought that what he drank was the same as Rhine wine, but of an interior quality.

If. Howe then addressed the Judge—Your Honor, my client, Mr. Faik, is very desirous to be sworn, so that he can give an explanation of the teatimony of the last witness; but I don't think it is necessary, Your Honor, what should be

proves. Mr. Falk is ready to show that the liquor which he sold on Sunday night was nothing but cider, which perhaps approaches in taste to Rhine wine. Mr. Howe contended there was nothing in the Excise statute concerning Rhine wine, and the point in this case is that prohibited liquors must be intoxicating. Why should you hold a man to-day, the caterer for the most respectable of our German citizens, who frequent his music halls and his gardens for quiet and orderly recreation? Because he sells Rhine wine on Sunday! Are these Puritantical Pharisees to come into Court and make briminal charges against my client, and deprive him of his liberty, when taey can bring nothing to support their empty assertions? I tell them now that for every time they arrest Mr. Falk they in their turn will be arrested. And for every time be has been dragged to a Police Court they will be made to suffer as ignominious incarceration in Ladlow Street Jail. Mr. Hill ought to remember that part of the Lord's Prayer which says, "Lead us not into temptation" (sensation). He has objected to being called a spy, but his conduct, as shown upon his own admissions, had been that of a spy and an informer. On the facts of the case, which were distinctly shown to be without sustaining proof, I ask for the prisoner's discharge.

Mr. Quackenbos claimed that the case had been clearly proven; but His Honor, Judge Shaudley, did not concur with him in that opinion. He considered that the case had fallen to the ground, and he therefore dismissed the complaint.

As the curtain dropped on this lateat scene of a time-worn farce the applance of the speciators was tremendous, and the here of the play was received with the shouts of the popile. Mr. Palk is ready to show that

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The Month's Transactions-Daties Palling Df-Coffee and Tee Free Being a Partial Cause-Upwards of Thirteen Militon Bollare Collected in September-Nearly One Million Dollars Refund Paid in Nine Months-Important Order to Prevent the Introduction Into This

to Prevent the Introduction Into This Country of the Oattle Plague. The close of So month yesterday witnessed con-siderable awayis in every branch of this govern-mental department. The receipts for duties during September were by no means as heavy as those of the previous month by several millions, yet the business transacted and the withdrawals for consumption make a very extensive show Had the reductions of ten per cent consequent upon the new tarif, passed June 6, 1372, and which went into operation August 1, not been made, the amount of import duties for this month would have been greater than for the corresponding

One of the causes for the falling off of the revenue may be traced to the abolishment of the du-ties on codes and tea, which, for the month of September, 1971, amounted on the former to \$1,124,882, and on the latter to \$285,442, or a total of \$1,380,624.

while this year these articles pay nothing.
The "refunds" on excess of unascertained duties paid back to importers during 1871 amounted to

\$1,025,352 12, gold.

The following sums were refunded on the same score since the beginning of the year, as follows:— January..... \$959,009,70

and the following is a copy:

THEASURY DEPARTMENT?

WARRINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23, 1872.

Sin—The Department has information that the cattle disease again exists in portions of Russia, Germany and Great Britain, and, therefore, to prevent its introduction into the United States, you are requested to give the necessary instructions to the customs officers at your port for the careful observance of the existing regulations, which prevent the importation of meat cattle or hides from Europe unless accompanied with a certificate from the United States Consul at the port of slipment, and that the same are free from infection and are the product of a security of the careful prevent of the careful prevent when the disparence of the careful prevent in the careful product of a security where the disease does not exist. I am very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDON,

Hon. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, N. Y. Hon. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Collector of Customs, N. Y.

The above instructions were turned over to Special Deputy Collector J. R. Lydecker, to whom all certificates of such invoices are presented on entry.

Mr. Lydecker has instructed his entry clerks to retain all entries of that kind, without special orders to the contrary.

The certificates issued by Consuls on this subject are like the following:

COSSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

I. Charles Erasmus Perry, Consul at the port of Aspinwall, United States of Colombia, dohereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief there exists no cattle disease in Central America or on the Isthmus of Panama.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Consulate the

nama.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Consulate the day and date above written.

CHARLES ERASMUS PERRY, United States Consul.

The annexed sums show the amount of duty collected during the month of September just passed and a comparative statement for the same period last year:—

September, 1871.

THE CRUISE OF THE NAUTILUS.

A Trip Around Manhattan Island-Incidente of the Cruise-Time Occupied in the Passage. It is customary with the boat clubs of New York.

especially those on the Harlem River and those at the foot of Christopher street, North River, to occasionally make a tour round Wanharten Island. The course is a pleasant one, provided you make matters all right with both wind and tide. If not, look out for a hard time and a hard full Sunday is the day generally chosen for a trip of this kind, for the reason that on that day the rivers are comparatively free of steamboats. Last Sunday a boat's crew of the Nautilus Club, in the six-oared barge Nautilus, left the boat house at half-past ten and started around. The wind was high at the time and the tide was nearly flood at the Hariem River. The crew was as follows:—McLaughlin, bow; Perry, No. 2; Jenkins, No. 3; Walsh, No. 4; Sweeney, No. 5; Neville, stroke, and McKay, coxswain.

Fiver. The crew was as follows:—McLaughlin, bow; Perry, No. 2; Jenkins, No. 3; Walsh, No. 4; Sweeney, No. 5; Neville, stroke, and McKay, coxswain.

Three guests occupied seats in the stern of the boat, and took an occasional hand at the oar. Going over the dangerous rapids of Spuyten Duyvil and through the tortuous creek which leads across the upper end of the island, Jim McKay, whose name is familiar to amateur oarsmen in and around New York, had the rudder. The scene was an exciting one as the barge shot under the bridge of Spuyten Duyvil. With two exceptions no person in the boat had undergone the experience before. Down over the rapids the boat went like an arrow from a bow, and then into the boiling, straing waters that swept on toward the Hudson, McKay, with a merry twinkle in his eye, called out to sli to sit still, as one of two seas passed over the side of the boat. Half tuil of water, the railroad bridge at the Hudson fiver side of the creek was reached, and after releving the old ship of the water the course southward was continued. All the way down there was a head wind and a heavy sea on, which altogether neutralized the advantages of the clib tide. On shore the white caps danced in gice, and seemed to take a pleasure in wetting the venturesome oarsmen, compelling them to seek the shelter of the land and pull down under its lee. By half-past two the foot of Dey street was reached, and all hands disembarked and had dinner. Shortly after three the boat was manned again and was got out in the stream, to find that the tide was running up. With a heavy wind and a young food tide the pull, short ar it was round to the Battery, was a tonghone. There was a good sea on, but the old Naufinso behaved well, and, with the exception of a wetting to those on board, everything passed of picasantiy. With her how headed for home and a good tide the crew settled down to their work, and reached their boat house, on the Harlem River, at ten minutes to five, the whole time absent from the boat house being six hours and

INFANTICIDE IN BROOKLYN. young unmarried female, Mary Fitzgerald, thirty years of age, left her situation, which was that of a domestic in the family of Mr. Simons, corner of De Kaib and Kent avenues, on Friday last, complaining that she was in delicate health. She went to live with a Mrs. Phillips, her cousin, at \$41 De Kalb avenue, a tenement house. Mary had not long been under the shelter of her new place of abode before she was taken very ill, and upon being questioned by one of the tenants as to the nature of her sickness gave an evasive reply. the nature of her sickness gave an evasive reply. On Saturday morning marks of blood were discovered in the out-house, and a police onicer was summoned to investigate the case, when the body of a fully developed new born infant was found in the vault. Mary was thereupon taken to the Ninth precinct station house, where a medical examination was made by Dr. Berdick, who reported that she was not a mother. The prisoner was thereupon released from custody. The inquest was held before Coroner Jones vesterday alternoon, when Dr. shepherd testified that the child had died from hemotrinage and neglect. The jury rendered a verdict finding Mary Fitzgerald guilty of infanticide, and the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused. Her whereabouts are at present unknown to the police.

THE SUPERVISORS OF ELECTION.

The Rival "Halls." Tammany and Apollo.

Barrett, Apolloite, vs. Spencer, Tammanyita.

SPICY DISCUSSION BETWEEN COUNSEL

The Contest To Be Renewed To-Day.

Yesterday, about haif-past eleven o'ctock A. M., Judge Woodred entered the United States Circuit Court and resumed the consideration of the busi-ness in reference to the appointment of Super-visors for the forthcoming election. At the hour named the court room was nearly filled with that particular class of persons called politicians, who, upon gala occasions, are supposed to wear thick gold chains, loud vests and velvet coats. But upon postorday, in the Court referred to, whatever may have been the character of the dress of the ma-jority of those present, there could be no mistaking the fact that some of them were more familiar with the barroom and election rows than with the solemn and grave proceedings of a court of justice.

Judge Woodruff said-in accordance with the notice given yesterday the Court will bear any per. sons interested in the applications that were tald before the Court yesterday on any question touching the construction of the act and its import upon which they desire to be heard.

TAMMANY A BASTARD DEMOGRACY. Mr. William C. Barrett observed that he did not intend to take part in this investigation. The organization which he represented—Apollo Hall—was entirely indifferent, provided honest and respectable citizens were appointed as supervisors. He heard that there were some objec-tions to a great number of the parties named by the organization called Tammany Hall. He had not heard of any list of objections submitted on the part of Apollo Hall or the republicana. The great point he desired to lay before the Court was that the organization of Apollo Hall was, in his judgment and he believed in the judgment of every sensible man in the community, the party that represented the democratic party of New York. One argument would satisfy the Court upon that point. He found here two gentlemen representing Tammany Hall—the learned ex-judge Spencer and Mr. S. J. Tilden. Last January Mr. Spencer was nominated as the Tammany Hall candidate for a high judicial office, to which he was entitled from his past experience and legal attainments. He was opposed by the Apollo Hall candidate, and Tammany Hall, whose candidate Judge Spencer was, was defeated. He was defeated by the organization of which he (Mr. Barrett) was a member. Then he came to Mr. Tiden. Though he was a violent opponent of Apollo Hall, he was elected in the district in which he ran in opposition to the Tammany candidate. He (Mr. Barrett) wanted to know if anything could be more conclusive in showing that Apollo Hall was the true representative of the democratic party. He did not mean to say that Tammany Hall had not become more purified; he did not mean to say that the party that had nearly brought the city to rain had not been purified to some extent; but he did mean to say that they were now a disorganized association. They have not the democratic standing that Apollo Hall has. Apollo Hall had now a registered list of 43,000 citizens, and in any election that had taken place in the city since Apollo Hall had been established Tammany had been in a minority, and that was one reason why the Court should select the men named by Apollo Hall to be supervisors of election. Mr. Spencer said that Tammany Hall represented the democratic party. He denied it. They had abandoned the pruciples of democracy. He had nothing to say against their candidate. He had. Though Apollo Hall democratic party ever had. Though Apollo Hall democratic party ever had. Though Apollo Hall submitted on the part of Apollo Hall or the repub Heans. The great point he desired to lay before the

MEDIS. APOLLO HALL HAD NO STATE OR NATIONAL ORGAN-

They were a faction, however respectable its members. With regard to the struggle of last fail, there was a combination of republicans and democrats of every character and every stripe for the purpose of political reform in the State and county, and their object was the best that any party or any organization could have as a basis of action. They

accomplished their purpose against Tammany Hall; they brought about the reform so much acceded; and though he Mr. Spencery was a victim of the tidal wave that awept through the city, and though he stood unimpeached either in his personal or political character, still he rejoiced in the position that was taken on that occasion. He betteved that that great revolution did not consider the interests of men, but the interests of the city, It was brought about by a combination of democrats and republicans. The Committee of Seventy did a good werk in that combination. He was surprised to hear that it was by Apollo Hall the whole of that work was done. He saw around him men who were republicans all their lives who were foremost in that work. Mon went into that work who never darkened the doors of Apollo Hall. He nover was a member of Tammany Hall. Legions of the domocratio party were connected with that association. Some men had orrept into it for a bad purpose, and it was to sweep away anch men and place Tammany Hall in a better position that men like Charles O'Conor, Samuel J. Tiden and Augustus Schell had combined.

LOOK AT THE SACHEMS OF TAMMANT HALL, and say if they were not representative mea.

Mr. Sponcer replied that he did not want to answer these remarks. He knew one party, and the party at the other side might he all that was stated when the election of next Fall would have a leasumber of followers. That was his opinion, but it was not the question here. The party that he represented was the party that should have a leasumber of soil owers. That was his opinion, but it was not the question here. The party that he represented was the party that should have a leasumber of soil owers. That was his opinion, but it was not the question here. The party that he represented was the party that should have a leasumber of soil ower sores. He charged Tammany Hall was routed at the last dection, and that the representation in the heart of supervisors. Mr. Mitchell intervention of Apollo Itali, entitled that association t

renewed.

This latter remark of Mr. Mitchell drew from Judge Spennor the observation that he had not yet seen any public declaration on the part of Apollo Hall that they intended to support Francis Kernan. He had heard that they dare not call a meeting of their General Committee, for it might declare in favor of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Mitchell said it had not met for such a pur-

declare in favor of Horace Greeley.

Mr. Mitcheit sald it had not met for such a purpose yet.

A brief discussion then ensued in reference to the manner in which the applications had been presented, after which

Mr. Davemport read the objections that had been filed against the appointment of certain persons named as supervisors. He stated that objections were filed against some because they were in the liquor business.

The reading of the objections having concluded, Judge Woodrum made some remarks, in the course of which he said that if the right of any and every candidate for omeen the State of In the city and county answered the definition of the act of Congress in relation to the appointment of supervisors he apprehended that that interpretation of the law would be rejected by every linelligent citizen. On the other hand, the Court, executing the law, could not be expected to inquire of every applicant for supervisorsing for whom he intended to vote. In such a case the inquiries would proceed to such an extreme that the Court could not apply the law. In his mind it would not be wise or proper to go down from national definitions to questions of a local character or of local politics.

After some other remarks the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock this morning, when the further hearing of the matter will be resumed.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE NEW BOOK of President Thiers will be pub ished in November.

In January the new French university for journalists will open in Paris, with St. Marc Girardin for President.

THE KING OF SAXONY, who has always been a busy literary worker, and whose translation of Dante makes three huge quartos, has in press his translation of shakspeare's "Hamlet." THE Athenœum calls the composite story, "Six of

One by Half-a-Dozen of the Other," by Edward E. Hate, Mrs. Stowe. et a'., a "meagre and incoherent" production. "By all the rules of arithmetic a book written by six good authors ought to be six times better than a novel written by only one; but like a plum pudding made of nothing but plums, or an apple ple made entirely of quinces, the result does not answer expectation."

MR. JOHN FORSTER has nearly completed the

second volume of his "Life of Charles Dickens,"

THE COBDEN CLUB, of London, have done themselves the honor to reprint in a handsome volume Mr. David A. Wells' "Second Report on the Assessment and Collection of Taxes in New York," made in February, 1872. THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN

has prohibited the New York Sunday Mercury in his dominions. Cause—that paper has spoken very disrespectfully of the Grand Duke. PAUL DE KOCK's novels, copyright and all, were worth half a million francs a few years ago. Now

they are offered by his heirs at 20,000f., and no takers. "THE CITY OF GOD AND THE CHURCH MAKERS" IS the title of a new book on modern Christianity and its representatives, by R. Abbey, forthcoming from

Hurd & Houghton's press. MR. HENRY BLACKBURN, accompanied by one of the Punch artists, is in the Hartz Mountains, preparing a book of travels, to be published by Messrs.

THE FOURTH VOLUME Of Mr. Lane's Arabic Lexicon will be published shortly. THE REV. MR. MARTINEAU'S NEW Essays, which

are appearing in the Boston periodical, Old and New, will also be issued in England. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM of government has been

well elucidated in "A Manual of American Ideas," just issued in San Francisco, by Caspar T. Hopkins. the author. It deals with political and social questions in our country in an exact, thorough, ele mentary manner, and supplies information impor-

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The National Rife Association held a meeting vesterday. It was reported that there were on hand for the use of the association, freshly imported from England, fifty target slabs, one double and two single mantelets, seventeen ringing centres (and appurtenances), and fifteen trigging tests. All these necessaries are said to have cost \$4,000. A report was made that the interval between the two embankments at the range had been filled up to make a continual embankment of 190 yards long

to make a centinual embankment of 190 yards long and 25 feet high. The range, it was given out, is so fixed already that twenty targets can be accommodated, thus enabling a full regiment to exercise at will without danger to the "surrounding circumstances." Captain Wingste, from the Committee on Range, reported that the work on the range was progressing rapidly, that six mantelers on the Hill system had been completed, and that the remainder would be done in a few days.

Adjutant Harding, of the Twenty-second, on the part of the regiment, offered to the association for the individual use of the members the regiment's range at Cifton, N. J., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays until the association's range is completed.

pieted.

General Shaler reported that the county appropriation of \$5,000 authorized by law was ready for use at any time the association saw fit to draw for the amount. The association then adjourned,

SOLUTION OF THE WILLIAMSBURG MYSTERY.

The human remains found in a barrel in the neighborhood of the cooper's shop of John T. Briggs, Williamsburg, on Monday night, particulars of which were published in yesterday's Henald, have been identified. Yesterday morning Mr. Briggs called at the Fourth street police station and re lated that his brother, Alexander T. Briggs, a resident of Furman street, had been studying medicine and that some months ago he procured the remains from Bellevue Eospital, and, having dissected them, placed them where found.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN WILLIAMSBURG. At about three o'clock yesterday morning Officer Timothy Pasien, of the Fifth precinct, Williams-

burg, while patrolling his beat, North Sixth and First streets, observed one man knock down another and wrench from his hands a satchel. The high wayman, having thus obtained possession of the sate hel, ran swiitly away, but the officer, who is swift of foot, pursued and captured him. He took both men to the Fourth street station house, where the highwayman gave the name of John Quinn and his age thirty-four years. His victim's name is James Duil, a pedier, who resides at 78 North Eighth street. The satched contained goods valued at \$75. Quinn was held by Justice Eillott to await examination.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

> UMITED STATES CARCUIT COUNT. Indictments.

Yesterday the Grand Jury presented the follow-

Yesterday the Grand Jury presented the following indictments to Judge Blatchford:

Oharies Mackey, Edward M. Grandin, David Massey and Henry Camp—mailing obscene literature:
George Kappen, Thomas Anderson, Martin Outrohill, Edmond Bennett and John Horn—boarding vessels without authority.

Oharies Rosenfield and John Eck—presenting false writings to a United States officer.

Ludwig Blungoot—conspiracy.
Frederick Schwartzer—lorging a money order.
William De Lacey opening letters entrusted to power subsection.

Apower subsections of the possession unstamped cigars.

Alexander Loring—personaling a revenue officer.
John M. Adams and John Warshing—Gaudulent bankruptey.

The Oriminal Calendar.

Judge Benedict sat at ten o'clock to open the oriminal term of the Circuit Court for October, and heard the excuses of infors. He adjourned the Gent until ten o'clock this morning, when the criminal estendar will be called.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT. Charge of Assault Against a Mate.

Before Commissioner Osborn. The Bulted States vs. John Collins.—The defendant, who is mate of the American ship Roaster, was held in \$500 ball for examination on a charge of assaulting a person on board with an iron be-laying him.

Assaulting a Letter Carrier. The United States vs. Philip Perkins .- The de fendant surrendered himself on a charge of having on the 25th of September maliciously assaulted one Louis Lennon, a letter carrier, employed in the Pos Office Department of the United States, the latter being then in uniform and engaged in the discharge of his duty on route. Perkins gave bail in \$500 for his appearance, and his examination is fixed for this day.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMSERS.

Destalous. William Fitch vd. Thomas Curry et al.—Injunction continued. continued.

Mary E. Henry vs. Hiram P. Henry.—Report of referee confirmed, and judgment for divorce granted.

Brink et al. vs. The Republic Fire Insurance Company.—The motion is denied, but without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

Charles H. Holiude et al. vs. Edward Kissam et al. Order granted.
Frank Goodman vs. Le Grand Lockwood et al. (two cases). Motion granted by default. Gustavus A. Fudekar vs. the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company. See memorandum on papers for counsel.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM. Deciston.

By Judge Daly. Henry A. Richardson vs. Pauline Davison. Order denying and setting aside stay of proceedings. COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Heid by Judge Leobard.—Reserved cases, Nos. 70, 74, 86, 120, 107, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 148. Call. No. 149. MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Calendar con-

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

People ex rel. Ditmars v3. H. G. Debevoise.—Motion to change place of trial denied.

By Justice Tappen.

In Matter of Petition of Nanuet New City Railroad vs. C. De Clark.—Award directed to be increased \$300, making \$1,800. Ten dollars costs.

J. R. Neeyers vs. H. F. Harris.—Decision that costs are not recoverable against executors in this case.

By Justice Gilbert.

G. De Forest Lord vs. John Ball et al., No. 3.—Five per cent allowance to plaintiff, to be paid out of proceeds of sale.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

A Brutal Outrage-Policemen Clubbing a Man Unmercifully and Then Arraign-ing Him for Trial-A Case for the Grand Jury and Two Prospective Vacancies in the Police Force.

In the Brooklyn Court of Sessions vesterday Officers Martin and Cully, of the Butler street police of John Davis, of Columbia street, who was indicted on the charge of having committed an assault and battery with intent to kill. It appeared from the evidence that on the 11th of August last Davis, while returning to his home, was robbed of his week's wages, \$15, by a gang of rowdies, who attacked

returning to his home, was robbed of his week's wages, \$15, by a gang of rowdies, who attacked him in Columbia, between Centre and King streets. In the struggle which took place between the robbers and himself he drew a knife to defend himself. He was knocked down and had just regained his feet, still having possession of the knife, when these officers ran up and clubbed him unmercifully, fracturing one of his arms and otherwise severely injuring him. He was laid up for several weeks and when he was able to appear in the Justice's Court the officers preferred this to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The officers yesterday swore that the prisoner was drunk and made so strong a resistance that they were compelled to use their clubs. Davis denied that he made any resistance, inasmuch that he was clubbed the moment the officers came up.

Judge Moore, in charging the jury, said that they must be satisfied that the prisoner did make an assault on the officers with the intent to take life before they could convict him of the officers. So far as he could see there was no pretence in the case that he even touched the officers. It did not appear, therefore, that he had been guilty of even a simple assault. There was, however, some very strange differences between the story of the officer and that of the prisoner. The officers charged Davis with attempting to strike him, and then Martin struck him on the head. It seemed very strange to him that two strong officers could not take this man without clubbing him in this manner. If the story of the prisoner was true he was perfectly justified in using a knife; and it would be a relief to the community if more of these men who go about the streets and rob people were stabbed or shot down. The wounds being on the back of the prisoner's head, it was evident that he was struck by the officers from behind.

The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner and the Court requested District Attorney Britton to call the attention of the Grand Jury to the conduct of the police officers a

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

The following is the calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Wednesday, October 2:-Nos. 498, 500, 501, 502, 427, 434, 446, 503, 507, 511, 513, 514, 515, 406, 400.

THE ALLEGED HOMICIDE OF PATRICK MOR RISSEY. Closing the Case-Discharge of Mr.

Ewen. The reputed Morrissey homicide case was con-tinued yesterday afternoon before Coroner Herrman at the City Hall. It was sought to be proved that there had been some bad feeling engendered

between the deceased boy and Frederick Ewen, the foreman, relative to the rame of a watch at the store 252 Greenwich street, which watch was won

store 252 Greenwich street, which watch was won by the boy Morrissey. It is alleged that Michael Nolan, a boy who works in the store, said, Immediately after the occurrence, that he saw Ewen throw down the rope on Morrissey; but when under oath Michael denied having said that he saw anything of the kind.

Hugh McClary said that he heard Nolan say he saw Ewen throw or drop the rope on deceased, and saw him jump back from the hatch and knew him by his curly head. Evidently there was little or no reliance to be placed in the testimony of the boy Nolan, as he had made at least two contradictory statements.

The jury found no testimony to connect Mr. Ewen with the death of Morrissey, and accordingly rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Morrissey family was much dissatisfied with the verdict, and made some violent demonstrations against Mr. Ewen after his discharge by the Coroner and while leaving the court room, but he escaped unharmed.

SUICIDE OF AN INVALID LADY. Mrs. Julia Marchand, fifty-two years of age, and

a native of France, who has been an invalid and slightly deranged for many years past, died on Monday evening at her residence, No. 628 Sixth avenue, from the effects of a quantity of Paris green, which she had taken with suicidal intent, Coroner Young was gottifed.

HENRY VANDERVOORT.

Bettrement of Henry Vandervoort, the Venerable Clerk of the Court of General Sessions-Elequent Review of His Character and Official Life by Bocorder Hackett-Eulegistic Bemarks by Mr. John Mo-Keen, District Attorney Garvia, Ex-Judge Beebe and Mr. C. S. Spencer.

Yesterday, before the trial of Frederick Reggs. charged with murder, in the General Sessions, Re-corder Hackett presiding, was resumed, an interesting scene took place following on the official an nouncement of the retirement of Mr. Henry Van dervoort, the venerable and highly respected Clork of the Court for forty-two years, made by His Honor tecorder Hackett.

MR. VANDERVOORT'S LETTER OF RESIGNATION. BR. VANDERVOOR'S LITTER OF RESIGNATION.

GOURT OF GIBERAL BRAIDES OF THE PRACE.

JOHN K. HAGHET AND GOVERN NEW YORK, SOPE 38, 1872.

JOHN K. HAGHET AND GUMERO S. EMPRORD, Judges of the Court of General Sessions:— Emproper, Judges of Gusta Market and by the advice of remeds, I here with resign the office of Gleck of the fourt of General Sessions to lake effect of the Court of General Sessions to lake effect of the Court of General Sessions of the effect of the Court of General Sessions of the effect of the Court of General Sessions of the effect of the Court of Court of General Sessions of the effect of the Court of C

RECORDER HAGESTT'S RULOGY ON MU. VANDES The Recorder then delivered the following onlegr

EXCORDER HASETT'S EULOGY ON MA. VANDERVOOER.

The Recorder then delivered the following enlagr
on the retirring cierk:—

The voluntary retirement of Heary Vanderwort from the derivation of this Court, in
which he has been the honored and distinct
servant of the public for forty-two consecutive
years, demands from the Judges of this Court official
inpon the minutes. During the whole past year fir.
Yandervoort has been desirous of realigning, the
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which has so genity dealt with fir. Vandervoort
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would be simply to record the fact on well known to
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the side of his post. But the name of the Vandervoort has long been a household work to
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have met that genial and accomplished gentionaen,
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during reference. It is certain that he quite stooffice without ever having made an enemy. Many
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may have temporarily on-ode, but to evercrueder of his unflueding recitude. During his
long service he has not, until lately, began abount
during any of the Court sittings. His minutes are
marvels of neatness and accuracy. No Court records have every began lost or mutulated while in his
expecial clistody. He hands over to his successor,
unspolited and methodically arranged the
entire records of this Court from its foundation. Mr. Vandervoort has no coultived
the courteous Recorder Talmadge and the sections
decorder? Tillou, as well as two city Judges. He
entire records of this Court from its foundation. Mr. Vandervoort has no cultived
the courteous Recorder Talmadge on the theory and
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Judge Beebe and Mr. Charles S. Spencer delivered brief and highly eulogistic addresses. They all spoke of Mr. Vandervoort's affability, kindness, in-

tegrity and wonderful knowledge of criminal law, and of their personal indebtedness to him in the discharge of their professional duties.

Mr. Vandervoort retires with the heartfelt wishes of his old associates in the official department of the Court for his future welfare, who were all present interested auditors of the enlogy of Recorder Hackett and the other gentlement. and the other gentlemen of the Bar wno fo him in testifying to the high esteem in which their associate and friend was held in all the years he filled his most arduous and responsible omce.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

City Finances-Statement of the Cham-

berlain, made vesterday, is as follows. It will be seen that there is nearly \$5,000,000 in the treasury :-Balances, Receipts, Payments, Balances, Sept. 21. Sept. 30, \$3,557,615 \$237,332 \$600,050 \$3,194,897 135,707 25,649 60,000 101,356

The usual weekly statement of the City Cham-

Sinking fund, re-demption. Sinking fund, in-terest. Interest on city stocks. Board of Apportion-ment. 999,941 13,680 311,754 311.754 Interest, city and county bonds and gold..... gold 3,465 4,376 4,065 county Treasury 308,205 14,783 14,911 Totals....... \$5,877,914 \$295,822 \$680,263 \$4,998,472

Opening of Avenue St. Nicholas. Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, announces that the Avenue St.

Nicholas (the portion formerly the old Harlem lane), from the Central Park at Sixth avenue and Iloth street to the Eighth avenue and 121st street, connecting with McComb's dam road, being a gravel road, will be temporarily opened for public use today and on each day of the Jerome Park races. The casterly half of the Boulevard from 111th, street to Manhattanville at 128th street is completed and opened to public travel.

The Twenty-third Street Railroad Franchise. The franchise of the Twenty-third Street Rallroad, which by law was directed to be sold at public auction, and which was sold some time ago, city of New York. That sum has been paid into the City of Treasury, as by law directed.

The Comptroller and the Veterans of 1812. A delegation of the Veterans of 1812, headed by General Henry Raymond, called on Comptroller Green yesterday at his office. The object of their visit was to procure permission to erect a flagstaff visit was to procure permission to erect a flagstad on the site of the old fort, near the powder house, at the upper end of Central Fark, and to fire salutes there on Washington's Birthany, ath of July and Evacuation Day. They desired to have this request granted in time for them to fire their first salute on Evacuation Day, 25th November prox. The Comptroller promised to lay their request before the Commissioners at the earliess connortanity.

THE CITY'S CREDITORS.

The Tenth National Bank and Compe troller Green-The Case to be Heard in the Supreme Court on Monday Next. Yesterday afternoon a Herald reporter called upon Mr. Palmer, the President of the Tenth Na-

tional Bank, at 348 Broadway, to see what action he intended taking with reference to the communications published in yesterday's Herall from Comptroller Green, regarding the debt of \$277,930 which the bank is owed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The following is a substantial report of what Mr. Paimer said:—"The case will be prought on for hearing next Monday in the Supreme Court, and the Comptroller has been notified to appear. The bank feels aggrieved it should be compelled to resume litigation in this case, which it was presumed would have been closed according to assurances already given. The Comptroller has it in his power to pay the claim by authority of the same law under which he paid the balance due on the Parks account of 1871, and should not force us to go to law again. The bank is solicitious for a speedy settlement by that mode, and will make every effort to push the matter forward, as that appears the only solution probable under the circumstances. The bank has used every effort within its power to avoid the present position, but has been forced into it by the delay upon the part of the Comptroller in performing that which is a pixin duty." cations published in yesterday's HERALD from